(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2891.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1802.

VIENNA, March 23.

THE accounts from Hungary become more intereſting every day. All the troops cantoned in that country are in movement, and there is now more talk than ever of ſeizing on ſeveral Turkiſh provinces. Letters from Buda mention that ſeveral Auſtrian battalions which had collected at Clauſembourg and Weiſſembourg in Tranſylvania, have received orders to advance to Sceſbourg, Cronſtadt and Hermanſtadt, and that large bodies of troops were expected at Biſtria. The number of thoſe who are to aſſemble in Tranſylvania is computed to be 24,000 men. It is generally thought they are deſigned to occupy Bucharеſt, Tirgowiſt and the other principal places in Wallachia. Other Auſtrian forces have arrived at Temeſwar, Peterwaradin, Paſcowa and in ſeveral other places in Hungary and the Bannat, to reinforce the corps of general Jellachich, who forms a cordon on the frontiers of Boſnia and Servia. That a numerous Auſtrian army has been aſſembled in Eaſtern Gallicia, and particularly at Limberg, is beyond doubt. The troops intended to compoſe the advance guard of this army, collect at Halitz and Dobrilo. The poſſeſſion of Moldavia ſeems to be the chief deſign of the re-union of theſe forces, which it is reported, will be commanded by general Starray. A body of Ruſſian troops is to co-operate with this army and occupy Chotzyn, Bender and Akierman. There is yet a diverſity of opinion as to the intention of all theſe preparations, and motives which induce the Auſtrian and Ruſſian cabinets to act hoſtilely towards the Porte; for it is not to be believed as reported by ſeveral, that Moldavia and Wallachia are to form the new eſtabliſhment of the grand duke of Tuſcany; it being ſtipulated by the treaty of Luneville that this prince ſhould be indemnified in Germany. On the other hand, and to account for the co-operation of Ruſſia, it would ſeem that it is intended to procure an eſtabliſhment for the French pretender or the king of Sardinia. Neither of theſe reaſons, however, is founded upon a ſolid baſis. Time alone will inform us of what we are to think of this new incident.

PARIS, 15 Germinal.

CONVENTION

Between the French government and his Holineſs Pius VII.

The government of the French republic acknowledges that the Catholic, Apoſtolic and Roman religion, is the religion of a large majority of the French people. His holineſs acknowledges on his part, that this ſame religion has received, and yet expects to receive the greateſt advantages and ſplendour from the re-eſtabliſhment of Catholiciſm in France, and from the particular profeſſion made of it by the conſuls of the republic. Having therefore made the mutual acknowledgement, tending as much to the promotion of religion, as to the ſecurity of internal tranquillity, they have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. The Catholic, Apoſtolic and Roman religion ſhall be freely exerciſed in France. Public worſhip ſhall be reſtored, under ſuch regulations as government ſhall judge moſt conducive to peace and harmony.

II. There ſhall be made by the holy See, in concert with the government, a new liſt (circonſcription) of French dioceſes.

III. His holineſs ſhall declare to the titulars of the French biſhoprics, that for the intereſts of peace and unity, he confidently expects from them every ſort of ſacrifice, even that of their ſees.

Should they refuſe to comply with this requeſt, dictated by a regard to the intereſts of the church (a refuſal, however, which his holineſs does not expect) new titulars will be provided to the government of the biſhoprics of the new liſt, in the following manner:—

IV. The firſt conſul of the republic ſhall nominate within three months following the publication of the bull of his holineſs to the arch-biſhoprics and biſhoprics of the new liſt. His holineſs ſhall confer the canonical inſtitution according to the ceremonies eſtabliſhed in France before the change of government.

V. The nomination to biſhoprics which ſhall hereafter be vacant, ſhall be alſo made by the firſt conſul, and the canonical inſtitution ſhall be given by his holineſs the pope, in conformity to the preceding article.

VI. The biſhops before entering on their functions, ſhall formally take, at the hands of the firſt conſul, the oath of fidelity which was in uſe before the change of government—expreſſed in the following terms:

"I ſwear and promiſe before Almighty God, on the holy Evangely, to maintain obedience and fidelity to the government eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution of the French republic. I promiſe alſo not to hold any communication, nor to aſſiſt at any council, nor to hold any league, either within or without, that may contravene public tranquillity; and if in my dioceſe or elſewhere I apprehend that any miſchief is plotting againſt the ſtate, I will make it known to the government."

VII. The eccleſiaſtics of the ſecond order, ſhall take the ſame oath at the hands of the civil authority deſignated by the government.

VIII. The formula of the following prayer ſhall be recited at the end of divine ſervice, in all the Catholic churches of France:

* Domine, ſalvum fac rempublicam;
Domine, ſalvos fac conſules.

IX. The biſhops ſhall make out new liſts of the pariſhes within their dioceſes, which, however, ſhall not have any force till ratified by government.

X. The biſhops ſhall nominate the curates. But their choice ſhall be expreſsly confined to ſuch perſons as are agreeable to the government.

XI. The biſhops may have a chapter for their cathedrals, and a ſeminary for their dioceſes, but the government will not engage to make any proviſion for the ſame by endowment.

XII. All the metropolitan cathedrals, parochial, and other churches which may not have been alienated, and which are neceſſary for worſhip, ſhall be put under the care of the biſhops.

XIII. His holineſs, for the ſake of peace, and the happy re-eſtabliſhment of the Catholic religion, declares that neither he, nor his ſucceſſors, will diſturb in any manner the proprietors of eccleſiaſtical property heretofore purchaſed by them, and that conſequently the title to thoſe eſtates and the privileges and revenues belonging to them, ſhall remain inviolable, by thoſe deriving titles from them.

XIV. The government ſhall guarantee a proper degree of reſpect to the biſhops and curates, when dioceſes and curates are compriſed in the new liſt.

XV. The government will alſo take meaſures to ſecure to the French Catholics any endowments which may be made for the benefit of their churches.

XVI. His holineſs acknowledges that the firſt conſul of the French republic poſſeſſes all the rights and prerogatives mentioned in the preceding articles, and the nomination to biſhoprics, ſhall with reſpect to the firſt conſul, be regulated by a future convention.

The ratification hereof ſhall be exchanged at Paris, within 40 days.

Done at Paris, 26th Meſſidor, 9th year of the French republic.

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From the organic articles of the convention agreed upon in the Concordat, for the regulation of religious worship in France.

Agreeable to the project of the law, the publication in France of any act of the court of Rome, of foreign ſynods and of general councils, before they ſhall have been examined by the government is forbidden. It alſo forbids any eccleſiaſtical aſſembly to delibefate in France without its authority: gives to the council of ſtate the cognizance of redreſs and errors. The archbiſhops and biſhops may ſubjoin to their name the title of Citoyen or Monſieur, but without any other addition. No one can receive the rank of biſhop under thirty years of age, nor unleſs a native Frenchman. The firſt conſul will cauſe the candidates to be examined touching their religious ſentiments. The biſhops muſt reſide in their reſpective dioceſes, from whence they are not to abſent themſelves without the leave of the firſt conſul. Each biſhops may have two vicars general, and the archbiſhop three; they ſhall viſit every year one diviſion of their dioceſe, and the whole of the dioceſe every five years; and they ſhall ſubmit to the firſt conſul the regulations for organizing their ſeminaries.

TITLE III.—*On Worſhip.*

There ſhall be but one liturgy and one catechiſm for all the French Catholic churches.

No curate can order extraordinary public prayers in his pariſh without the ſpecial permiſſion of the biſhop.

No holyday or feſtival, except Sunday, can be eſtabliſhed without the ſanction of government.

Eccleſiaſtics ſhall wear, in their religious ceremonies, habiliments and ornaments ſuitable to their title. They cannot in any caſe, and under any pretext, aſſume the colours and marks of diſtincton reſerved for the biſhops.

All eccleſiaſtics ſhall be habited in the French manner, and in black. Biſhops may add to that dreſs the Pactoral croſs and the violet coloured ſtockings.

No religious ceremony can take place out of the edifices conſecrated to Catholic worſhip, in the towns where there are temples deſtined for different worſhips.

The ſame temple cannot be conſecrated but to one kind of worſhip.

There ſhall be in the cathedrals and pariſhes a place of diſtinction for the Catholic individuals exerciſing the civil and military authorities.

The biſhop ſhall concert with the prefect to regulate the mode of calling the faithful to divine ſervice by the ſound of the bells. They cannot be rung without the permiſſion of the local police.

When government orders public prayers the biſhops ſhall agree with the prefect and the military commandant of the place, on the day, hour and mode of executing theſe ordinances.

The ſolemn predications called *Sermons*, and thoſe known by the name of *Stations de l'avant et du Careme*, ſhall be made by prieſts only who ſhall have obtained ſpecial authority from the biſhop for that purpoſe.

All curates, when performing parochial ſervice, ſhall pray and cauſed to be prayed for the proſperity of the French republic and the conſuls.

In their inſtructions, they ſhall not permit themſelves to uſe any invective, direct or indirect, either againſt the other worſhips authoriſed by the ſtate, or againſt the individuals belonging to the ſaid worſhips.

They ſhall not in the diſcourſe uſually pronounced during divine ſervice, publiſh any thing foreign to the exerciſe of the worſhip, except what may be ordered by government.

They ſhall not adminiſter the nuptial benediction but to thoſe who ſhall prove in due form their having contracted marriage before the civil officer.

It ſhall be obligatory to make uſe of the Equinoctial calendar eſtabliſhed by the laws of the republic, for all eccleſiaſtical and religious acts. The days ſhall be deſignated according to the Solſtice calendar.

The day of reſt for the public functionaries ſhall be fixed on the Sunday.

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Articles for the organization of the Protestant worſhip.

Art. 1. None but Frenchmen can exerciſe the functions of worſhip.

2. Neither the Proteſtant churches nor their miniſters can hold relationſhip with any foreign power or authority.

3. The miniſters of the ſeveral Proteſtant communions in the performance of divine ſervice, ſhall pray, and cauſe to be prayed for, the proſperity of the French republic and the conſuls.

4. No doctrinal or dogmatical deciſions, no formulary under the title of confeſſion, or under any other title, can be publiſhed or taught before government has authoriſed its publication.

5. No alteration in the mode of diſcipline ſhall take place without the ſame authoriſation.

6. The council of ſtate ſhall take cognizance of all the operations of the miniſters of worſhip, and of all the diſſentions which may ariſe between the miniſters.

7. The maintenance of the miniſters of the conſiſtorial churches ſhall be provided for; it being underſtood that the properties poſſeſſed by theſe churches, and the proceeds of the oblations eſtabliſhed according to uſage or by regulations, ſhall be applied to that purpoſe.

8. The diſpoſitions contained in the organical articles of the Catholic worſhip, reſpecting the liberty of endowments and the nature of the property which is to be the object of it, ſhall be common to the Proteſtant churches.

9. There ſhall be two academies or ſeminaries in the eaſt of France, for the inſtruction of the miniſters of the Augſburg confeſſion.

10. There ſhall be a ſeminary at Geneva for the inſtruction of the miniſters of the reformed churches.

11. The profeſſors of all the academies or ſeminaries ſhall be appointed by the firſt conſul.

12. None can be elected miniſter of a church of the Auſburg confeſſion unleſs he has ſtudied during a ſtated time in one of the French ſeminaries deſtined for the inſtruction of the miniſters of that confeſſion; and if he does not exhibit, in one form, a certificate of the time of his ſtudy, his ability, and his good morals.

13. None can be elected miniſter of a reformed church, without having firſt ſtudied in the ſeminary of Geneva, and exhibiting a certificate in the form mentioned in the preceding article.

14. The regulations concerning the adminiſtration and interior policy of the ſeminaries, on the number and quality of the profeſſors, the manner of teaching,

* *Lord! we beseech the take the republic into thy safe keeping.*

Lord! we beseech the take the consuls into thy safe keeping.

and the form of certificates or attestations of study, good conduct, and ability, shall be approved by government.

April 18.

The following are the particulars of the ceremony of yesterday.

A guard of troops lined the streets from the Thuilleries to Notre-Dame.

Forty coaches, drawn by 4 horses each, conducted the ambassadors, the counsellors of state and the ministers. Five coaches likewise drawn by horses, destined by the ministers of war, for the generals, conducted several of the most distinguished officers of our armies.

The coach of the first consul was drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned, and led by Mamelukes. It was encompassed by general officers, officers of the guard, and the aides-de-camp of the first consul, all on horseback. The attendants of the first consul were dressed in gold lace—those of the ministers were yellow faced with red, also trimmed with gold.

The counsellors of state, the ministers waited at the door of the church, for the arrival of the consuls, before they entered.

The consuls were expected, at the entrance of the nave, by the archbishop of Paris, attended by his bishops and clergy. They were received under a canopy. The archbishop presented the holy water and incense. They proceeded under the canopy, to the place destined for them, under another canopy, facing which appeared the pope's legate, in his pontifical robes.

The cardinal legate, performed low mass. During the elevation *(of the host)* the drums beat in the streets, and the troops presented their arms. After reading the Gospel, the archbishop and bishops called in succession by the secretary of state took the oath, one after the other, at the hands of the first consul.

M. de Bourgelni, arch of Tours, delivered a discourse, which the weakness of his voice did not permit us to hear distinctly, but which will probably be published; Madame Louis Buonaparte, having made the request.

After the mass, the legate sung the Te Deum, which was performed by two orchestras.

The ceremonies concluded, the consul re-conducted, under the canopy, by the archbishop of Paris, and clergy, to the door of the nave, returned to the consular Paris, about 4 o'clock.

April 22.

Her royal highness the duchess of Cumberland, sister-in-law to the king of England, arrived at Calais, on the 12th April, at 11 o'clock at night, accompanied by lady Catharine Ranelagh, and other female attendants. On landing, the civil authorities went to receive her. The next day she set off for Paris, after testifying her satisfaction for the good reception she met with.

April 23.

The Batavian legislative body, in its sitting of the 16th April, ratified the treaty of peace concluded at Amiens, together with the separate convention agreed upon between the two republics.

La Rochelle, April 7.

The house of Paul Parreau and Filleau, of this place, has fitted out 6 transports loaded with men and provisions for Batavia. Three Dutch frigates will escort them; they will sail this day or to-morrow if the weather permits. This armament is to be shortly followed by a similar one, confided likewise to the care of the same house.

LONDON, April 15.

We have received authentic information from Surrinam, that capt. Brown, on entering the river of Surrinam, perceived a shark, into which he threw a harpoon, when it immediately disappeared; but the next day it was discovered on the surface of the water not far from the shore. Several boats were sent after it, when it was soon dispatched—But what must have been the surprise of those whose curiosity had drawn them to see it, to find, on opening the fish, the body of a woman elegantly dressed, with the exception of the head, which had been separated from the body.

Lord Whitworth is on the eve of departure for France. His baggage is all embarked, and ready to be shipped. The French government has given orders that it shall be exempt from search on its arrival.

April 16.

By a letter from Malta, dated 14 Feb. we learn, that the late events which have happened in the republic of the Seven Isles, and the state of uncertainty and of weakness in which the government finds itself, have determined the commander in chief of our fleet in the Mediterranean, lord Keith, to dispatch capt. Martin with his majesty's ship the Northumberland and some frigates under his command to re-establish order in their republic. A more judicious choice of an officer calculated to fulfil that important mission in satisfactory manner could not have been made.

In the house of commons, April 14, the chancellor of the exchequer called the attention of the house to the important subject of the extinction of the national debt. The total amount of the permanent taxes, said he, is £.30,000,000, and the principal of the public debt amounts to £.488,000,000. He reminded the house, that in 1786 and in 1792, measures were proposed to parliament for the same object. According to the plan which is to be laid before the house, the extinction of the debt would be effected in the space of forty-three years. But this is not the only advantage to be derived from this operation; for it presents the means of preventing the necessity of levying £.900,000 of taxes, which otherwise it would be indispensable to lay immediately. He contented himself for the present, with moving that the four resolutions on that subject which he propoled to lay before them, on Monday the 26th April, be now read. Agreed.

The dissolution of parliament, it is said, will take place after the king's birth day.

The duke of Bedford is nominated an honorary member of the board of agriculture.

The price of bread has experienced a considerable diminution; it now sells for 10d. the 4 lbs.

The departure of his royal highness the duke of Kent is fixed for Monday next. He will take leave of their majesties at Windsor on Sunday.

Our journals pretend to say that M. Otto is named minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America. This nomination would not fail being agreeable to Madame Otto, to whom it would give the opportunity of once more seeing her native country: she was born at Philadelphia.

Two prisoners of state, who had been confined in Newgate, and eleven out of thirteen, who were detained at Kilmainham, were set at liberty yesterday, in consequence of a stipulation made with them, by which they had agreed to quit the European territory at war with Great-Britain. The prisoners at Port St. George, it is thought, will also be liberated on the same conditions.

In the house of lords, on the 14th, lord Holland inquired if the minister intended to lay before the house the convention lately concluded with the powers of the North? The secretary of state, lord Pelham, replied, he had no reason to suppose that the king would refuse to the house the papers relative to that convention.

April 19.

Our ministers, in the course of this day, expect to receive the ratifications of the definitive treaty.

His majesty has bestowed the title of Baron of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland upon Sir Edward Law, chief justice of the court of king's bench, by the name, stile and title of Baron Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland, which dignity is to descend to his heirs male.

All the French prisoners in this kingdom will embark this week for France.

The price of sugar last week was £. 1 19s. 2d. per quintal.

The Indian company received dispatches on Saturday last from Bengal, informing them that the governor-general was on his way to Lucknow, for the purpose of having an interview with the nabob of Oude, who had left Monghir, and had proceeded more than 300 miles into the interior to the north-west of Calcutta.

A letter was at the same time received, mentioning that serious troubles had broken out among the Monguls, a people who inhabit part of the country north of China. A strong party of Tartars had assembled to march against the Monguls, who are said to be supported by Daly-Lami. Religious schisms are said to be the cause of these disturbances.

Major-general Sir Charles Ross has concerted measures with the magistrates of Tipperary to put a stop to the disturbances which have for some time past existed in the neighbourhood of the city.

An anecdote little known, but very interesting, is, that the person who has had the principal agency in determining our government to pacific measures is the prince of Wales, who has held many conversations on this subject with Mr. Addington, at the last of which he invited M. Otto to be present—when all the preliminaries were arranged amongst them previous to the arrival of the rest of the ministers. It was not until 11 in the morning that lords Hawkesbury and Pelham arrived. Mr. Pitt was in the country. Every thing was completely arranged by eleven at night. The prince of Wales expresses on all occasions his highest respect for the first consul; nobody in the United Kingdom speaks of him with greater regard.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, April 18.

Yesterday the first consul ratified the definitive treaty of peace between the republic and his Britannic majesty. The respective ratifications were exchanged this day, Sunday, at nine o'clock in the morning.

A senatus-consulte has been issued in consequence of a message from government, by the conservatory senate, which pronounces an amnesty to the greatest part of the emigrants. It is added that the number of those remaining on the list is only from one thousand to twelve hundred.

This morning, at 6 o'clock, conformably to public notice, a discharge of 60 guns, announced the promulgation of the law on worship. After the distribution of colours, by the first consul, to several battalions, the procession began to move from the palace of the Thuilleries. It was almost noon before the carriage of the first consul, in which were the two other consuls, could get out of the palace yard. Every where, on his passage, the first consul received the congratulations of an immense croud of people in all directions. On his return from Notre-Dame, the same testimonies of public acknowledgment accompanied him to the palace of the Thuilleries. It is a great length of time since Paris offered a spectacle altogether so imposing and majestic as that which its inhabitants have this day witnessed.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

Spanish Sheep.

Some of the finest breed, called Merinos, have been imported in the ship Perseverance, arrived here yesterday, from Lisbon, for the purpose of ameliorating the valuable production of wool in this country. That the true Spanish sheep of this race produce nearly twice as much wool in quantity as most others, that it is sold for three times higher price per pound, and that its quality is so superior as to render a portion of it indispensably necessary in the fabrication of the superfine clothes of Europe, are well attested facts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

By several late letters from Cape Francois, we are sorry to learn, that a contagious disorder, very mortal in its effects, prevailed there.—It has proved very virulent and fatal among the crews of American vessels laying there.

Among the French troops there were also numerous victims to this resistless disease. It is stated that when the Fanny sailed (May 16) three principal French generals were all at the hospital.

Under these alarming and distressing circumstances it is peculiarly incumbent on the guardians of our port, to pay a rigid and scrupulous attention to the regulations of the quarantine and health laws.

BALTIMORE, June 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability to his friends in Salem, dated

"Zaneville, (N. W. Territory) April 29.

"The settlement and improvement of this country is rapidly increasing, and at no distant day the carriage of our produce from *the mouth* of the *Mississippi will be a great business.* You doubtless have heard of the commencement of the ship-building business at Marietta; a ship and brig are now about to descend the river; if they should meet with success, the business may be considered as established, unless the possession of Louisiana by the French should interfere with the freedom of the navigation of the Mississippi. It will behoove our government to have a watchful eye to that object, which is of incalculable consequence to this country, *and to the union,* if the integrity of the nation can be considered as of the least importance; for this country must follow *the fate of the only outlet to the ocean.*"

June 2.

Col Humphreys, late minister of the United States at the court of Madrid, with his lady, arrived at New-York on Friday last, in the Perseverance, capt. Coggershall, from Lisbon. Capt. Higginson also came passenger.

June 3.

Of Cayenne.

It appears, by letters received from citizen Martin, director of the spice plantations at Cayenne, addressed to the professors of the Museum of Natural History at Paris, dated from the plantation house at Gabriel, 12 Vendemaire, year 9, that he has exerted himself considerably to augment the plantations of spices at the above residence. In the course of the year, he planted about 1000 cloves, 1500 pepper trees, 1800 cinnamon trees, and some nutmegs. The crop of cloves for the year will not be abundant, scarcely amounting to seven thousand pounds weight; this is but a small crop, that of the last year amounted to twenty-six thousand pounds weight; and he estimates, that there remains on the trees more than six thousand pounds weight of cloves, for want of hands to gather them. Citizen Martin proceeds to shew the quantity of pepper that may be gathered on a single plant. A pepper tree, at the residence of citizen Laforcet, produced at least twenty-nine pounds; it was, however, yet green when it was weighed, and half of its weight will be diminished by the time it gets dry. The pepper was quite beautiful, large, well grown, of a fine colour, and very pungent and aromatic. What is brought from the Indies, says citizen Martin, does not come near it: a recent trial was made of both, an opportunity having offered by means of an enemy's vessel, partly loaded with India pepper, taken on its return to Europe, and brought into Cayenne. Citizen Martin infers from this, that the culture of the pepper plant merits all possible encouragement at Cayenne; and applies the observation to the spices there, which, according to him, at least equal in goodness those of the Moluccas.

The Scheld.

We are credibly informed by a gentleman of intelligence, who lately arrived from Havre, that the rumour concerning the shutting of this river, is entirely groundless. The report was circulated in the Netherlands, and had excited considerable sensation in Antwerp. The prefect of that department was called on to ascertain the fact, who declared, that the navigation of the Scheld would remain free and unshackled from any restrictions whatever.

[*N. Y. paper.*]

THE subscriber has supplied himself with the following articles of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the best quality, which he will sell in small quantities, viz.

Red and yellow bark, castor oil, glauber's salts, opium, magnesia, sago, Goulard's extract, Anderson's, Scott's, and H. Wilkins's anti-bilious pills; also a few lancets.

He has added to his assortment of dry goods, Irish linens, brown ticklenburgs, brown Irish dowlas, dimities, boy's and men's felt hats, fustians, &c. &c. which he will sell remarkably low for cash.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

Annapolis, June 10, 1802.

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,
STATE of MARYLAND, June 2, 1802.

I CERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. ſtock, bearing intereſt from the firſt day of April, 1792, was iſſued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which ſum was placed to his credit on the books in ſaid office, and that he ſtill remains a creditor on ſaid books for the above-mentioned ſum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

N O T I C E.

THE ſubſcriber depoſited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and ſince his death it cannot be found, and has been loſt, perhaps from inattention. All perſons are hereby cautioned againſt receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

100 16/102

PROPOSALS

By DAVID BROWN, No. 374, North Third-ſtreet Philadelphia,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY JOHN WESLEY, A. M.

" Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of Good,
" Almighty! Thine this univerſal frame,
" Thus wond'rous fair! Thyſelf how wond'rous
" then!"

THE erudition of Mr. Weſley ſtands in competition with the *firſt* writers of the preſent age. He was of a deep penetrating mind—matured by *long experience* in *ſcientific* ſtudies. He willingly embraced any toil which might promote the *wiſdom* and *happineſs* of mankind. With this view, he compiled this SYSTEM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This work is not too diffuſe, nor expreſſed in many words, but compriſed in ſo moderate a compaſs, as not to require any large *expence*, either of *time* or *money*—Not maimed or imperfect; but containing whatever is *known* with any degree of *certainty*, either with regard to the *earth* or the *heavens*, and this in the plaineſt dreſs; ſimply and nakedly expreſt, in the moſt *clear*, *eaſy*, and *intelligible* manner, that the nature of things would allow—To which are added, the moſt valuable *diſcoveries* both of our own and the foreign ſocieties, *ancient* and *modern*. The learned have admired this performance as a moſt *uſeful* and *inſtructive compendium*.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be neatly printed, with a new type, on fine medium paper, in five volumes, each volume containing nearly four hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. A volume will be publiſhed every three months, neatly bound and lettered, payable on delivery, 1 dollar and 40 cents.

III. Subſcribers names will be annexed to the laſt volume.

IV. An elegant portrait of the author will be given as a frontiſpiece, executed by the firſt American artiſt.

V. As ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is met with, the work ſhall be put to preſs.

VI. Thoſe who obtain ten ſubſcribers, and are reſponſible for their payment, ſhall receive one copy gratis.

*** Subſcriptions received at this office. 1

JAMES WILLIAMSON,

SADDLER,

INFORMS the citizens of Annapolis, and the public in general, that he has commenced buſineſs in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, and will carry on the ſaddlery buſineſs in its various branches, and as it is his fixed reſolution to attend to the duty of his profeſſion has a flattering hope he ſhall meet with encouragement. Orders from the country ſhall have punctual attention.

Annapolis, May 28, 1802. 10 2/3

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 30th of April, a ſtout black fellow, by the name of ISAAC, who ſays he belongs to SAMUEL MARSHALL, living in Loudon county, Virginia, he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs, and wears his hair queued; his cloathing an oſnabrig ſhirt, kerſey jacket and trouſers, and has a large ſcar on his left ankle. The owner is requeſted to come and pay his fees, and take him away, or he will be ſold for them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 6, 1802. 1

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to JAMES WEST, of Annapolis, are requeſted to come and ſettle their accounts, by paying the money, or giving their bonds or notes by the 20th of June, which will prevent further trouble; thoſe who do not comply with this notice will be compelled by law. 2

Annapolis, May 29, 1802.

I DO hereby certify, that JOHN WOODARD, (by negro Jacob) has brought before me, as a treſpaſſing ſtray, a ſmall ſorrel HORSE, about thirteen hands high, with a ſmall blaze, and ſome part of his under lip white, his right eye has been hurt, and he is fearful of its being touched, the two left feet white, as are the hoofs, canters and trots fine, and is full of ſpirit, no perceivable brand, has never been ſhod, and is four years old.

A. DORSEY.

May 21, 1802. H. Woodard

On the 17th day of June next, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, on the premiſes, lying within two or three miles of Piſcataway-town, in Prince-George's county,

ALL the property, real, perſonal and mixed, which did belong to LEONARD JENKINS, an inſolvent debtor, conſiſting of part of the tracts of land called GOD'S GIFT and the RANGE, and the ADDITION to the RANGE, a few ſheep, and ſundry articles of houſehold furniture.

The creditors of the ſaid Leonard Jenkins are requeſted to hand in their claims, legally authenticated, before the day of ſale, to

THOMAS MAGGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

May 29, 1802. 2 X

SALE OF NEGROES.

On Saturday the nineteenth of June, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be ſold, at Mr. Caton's tavern, in Annapolis, purſuant to an order of the orphans court,

FOUR negroes, a woman and three children, (a boy and two girls,) late the property of Mary Luſby, deceaſed. The woman is a good cook, and underſtands any kind of houſe work. They will be ſold on a credit of ſix months, on bond with ſecurity.

JAMES LUSBY, Adminiſtrator.

May 27, 1802. 3 X

In CHANCERY, May 28, 1802.

CHARLES SCOTT, an inſolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, having heretofore applied, by petition, in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and a ſchedule, and liſt, on oath, as by the ſaid act required, being annexed to the petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Charles Scott hath reſided in the State of Maryland for more than two years laſt preceding the paſſage of the ſaid act, and having, at the time of his application, been impriſoned, and having been brought before the chancellor and diſcharged from impriſonment, on taking the oath by the ſaid act required, and the ſaid Charles Scott having ſince produced the aſſent, in writing, of ſo many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Charles Scott appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the eighteenth day of September next, to anſwer ſuch interrogatories as may be propoſed to him by his creditors, that the ſaid day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his creditors to appear and recommend a truſtee for their benefit, and that the ſaid Charles Scott give notice of the paſſage of this order, by cauſing a copy of it to be inſerted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 2

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,

Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-ſtreet, Annapolis,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to the public at large, and his cuſtomers in particular, for paſt favours, and hopes they will continue their cuſtom as uſual, he aſſures them that nothing ſhall be wanting on his part to give complete ſatisfaction. He has laid in the beſt materials, and will execute his work in the neateſt manner. Gentlemen may ſuit themſelves with good and ſerviceable ſhoes for ſervants, on the uſual credit.

May 29, 1802. 2

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Patuxent Iron Works, on the firſt inſtant, a negro man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high; he is black, has very red eyes, a down look, a ſcar on the top of his head, about the ſize of a dollar, where no hair grows, ſtoops in his ſhoulders; he went off in his common working cloathing, but it is probable he may change his dreſs and endeavour to paſs as a free man; he was purchaſed in Charles county, where it is probable he will be harboured. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any gaol, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

RICHARD SNOWDEN.

May 10, 1802. 2

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO man, his wife, and five children: the four oldeſt are boys. The man is a good gardener, and the woman a good houſe wench. For term[illegible] at this office. 3

In CHANCERY, May 10, 1802.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of TOWNLY YATES, of Charles county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, on the terms therein mentioned, and a ſchedule of his property, and liſt of his creditors, ſo far as he can at this time aſcertain the ſame, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that the ſaid Townly Yates hath reſided in the State of Maryland for more than two years laſt preceding the act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, and the ſaid Townly Yates, at the time of preſenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, the aſſent, in writing, of ſo many of his creditors, as have due to them, according to the liſt aforeſaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of paſſing the ſaid act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the ſaid Townly Yates, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the eighteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the firſt day of July next, for the purpoſe of recommending ſome perſon to be truſtee for their benefit, on the ſaid Townly Yates's then and there taking the oath preſcribed for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can. 3 X

French Language and Dancing Academy.

FRANCIS MAURICE, profeſſor of the French language, and dancing, from Rhode-Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, and New-Hampſhire colleges and academies, reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis, and its vicinity, that he propoſes to teach thoſe beautiful and uſeful accompliſhments, if there appears ſufficient encouragement.

CONDITIONS.

The French language will be taught twice a week, every Wedneſday and Saturday, in the morning, from 8 o'clock till 12, for the ladies, and afternoon for young gentlemen to ſun ſet.

Dancing every Monday and Thurſday in the afternoon from 3 o'clock to ſun ſet for the ſmall claſs, and from ſun ſet to 10 in the evening for the large claſs.

The price of tuition 10 dollars only each ſcholar per quarter, 4 to be paid at entrance, and the remainder at the end of the quarter.

N. B. Mr. Maurice recommends Boyer's grammar. Fifteen ſubſcribers to each branch at leaſt, and the tuition will begin immediately.

Subſcriptions are lodged at the printing-office. 1 X

May 19, 1802.

H. HAYDEN,

DENTIST,

OFFERS his ſincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis for their generous encouragement during his ſtay in February, and by his ſtrict attention to delicacy and tenderneſs in all operations on the teeth and gums, and the moſt implicit candour in his advice, he hopes to merit a continuance of theirs and the public's patronage. From the numerous opportunities he has had of proving his abilities in this as well as other towns in this ſtate, he deems it unneceſſary to enter into a detail of the operations that come within the line of his profeſſion, the utility of which (when judiciouſly performed) is too well known to need any comment. Thoſe perſons who favoured him with their cuſtom during his former ſtay, may have their teeth examined gratis, and thoſe who wiſh to be waited on at their reſidence will pleaſe to ſend a line, or ſervant, to him at Mrs. NIXON'S boarding houſe, Corn-hill-ſtreet. 3

May 19, 1802.

KENNEDY,

Carver, Gilder, and Looking-Glaſs Manufacturer, No. 2, North Gay-ſtreet, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Annapolis, that he executes all kinds of ornamental carving and gilding looking-glaſs and picture frames, gerondoles, brackets, window cornices, gilt chairs, tables, &c. He has erected tables for the poliſhing and ſilvering of old looking-glaſſes, which will in every reſpect render them equal to new. He flatters himſelf, from the encouragement he has already received from ſeveral inhabitants of Annapolis, that he will be enabled to give that general ſatisfaction, which will be the height of his ambition, to accompliſh which no exertion on his part ſhall be ſpared. He has, for their greater convenience and more correctly receiving their orders, appointed Mr. J. Shaw to receive their commands, which will be executed at his general prices, which are the loweſt Philadelphia. The greateſt allowance made for old looking-glaſſes in exchange. 2

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Monday laſt, on the road between Baltimore and Annapolis, a red MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing ſundry papers, amongſt which was a note drawn by Wm. C. Williams, dated 3 April, 1802, payable in 60 days, for 600 dollars; as the payment of ſaid note is ſtopped it will be uſeleſs to the finder; the book further contained fifteen dollars in bank notes, which will be given as a reward to any perſon who ſhall deliver it, with its contents, to the printer hereof. 2

May 19, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repelſent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 11

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